THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 10, 1945

"Give Us This Day . . . . ."

AN EDITORIAL

Vichy Officials Still In Power Here

By Roy Essoyan

Anti-Semitism In Shanghai

AN EDITORIAL

Kim Koo Plans Democratic Korea

By Woo Kyatang

China's Agricultural Extension Needs Cooperation From Outside

By Yang Hsin-Pao

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Too Much Control

To The Editor,

MAY I take up your valuable space for a few remarks referring to Mr. Ahlers' interesting article "Control or Freedom of China's Foreign Trade?" Mr. Ahlers as far as I can see, strongly advocates a watertight control to be clamped down on China's foreign trade in order to prevent flight of capital. Flight of capital, however, is rather a symptom of an economic disease than an economic disorder by its own right.

If China will develop a prosperous economic system, there is no reason to be seen why Chinese capitalists should try to get their funds out of their country. In Central Europe, prior to the outbreak of World War No. 2, there was an immense movement of so-called hot money or short-time credits which tried to escape the coming disaster. European capitalists, therefore, correctly foresaw the course of events and acted accordingly, not because they indulged in some perverse amusement of shifting their funds, but because they did not want to foot the bill which the European militarists were going to present to their respective nations.

May I further point out the fact that the immensely intricate exchange and trade control measures which were being enacted in prewar Europe were among the most potent causes pushing the world toward the final catastrophe which shook the world to its very foundations.

May I further direct your attention to the fact that the volume of world trade prior to the outbreak of World War No. 2 slumped by about 90 per cent in connection with a vast net of exchange controls and permits which virtually choked all economic activities and made economic transactions a matter of political bargaining, which degenerated into bilateralism and placed the politician at the helm of economic control, a most dangerous development since people did not buy things where they were cheapest but where they were directed to buy them. What was the reason for these trends? Above all the race for rearmament which forced the nations to economize their foreign exchange funds in order to be able to import war materials.

Furthermore, a number of industries which had very good political and military connections were artificially pampered by their respective governments at the cost of the rest of the population.

Now just think of China with its vast coast and its rather poor facilities for full-fledged control. The Chinese Government will have to train a special set of experts issuing and amending control measures, whereas the trading public will develop a second set of experts for the deviation of these measures. There will be duplication of efforts and an intense discouragement of foreign trade. What the world needs in general and China in particular is not more but less control and a breathing space for private business after these long years of deprivations and officialdom.

May I, in this connection, quote a speech made by the Generalissimo at the Second National Production Conference, Chungking June 1943:

"There have been cases recently of productive enterprises which have become stagnant or have drifted away from their original lines of manufacture, due to the rise of prices or the fear of unaccustomed measures of government control. Other enterprises have arbitrarily cut down their production or become hoarders of raw materials on the grounds that their returns from finished products barely covered the cost of production, which made it impossible for them to continue producing at profit."

ECONOMIST

November 6, 1945

Tram Fares

To The Editor,

We have had numerous reports of labour difficulties in this city since the end of the war. At one time, transportation—confused enough already—was completely tied up due to the employees' "exorbitant" demands for a living wage. I think the best way to get down to the root of the trouble is to compare the present tram fares with those prevailing before the war. The average today is CRB$600, or CNC$2. Before the war 5 cents (15 coppers) was the average. Judging the inflation by the comparative value of the American dollar, prices should be 500 times higher today (1500 to one, as compared to 3 to 1). Tram fares then should be CNC$25, or CRB $5000. If workers' salaries are to be adjusted to pre-war levels (and they weren't over-paid then), why shouldn't income be?

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This may sound like a very strange request coming from a customer of the tramways, instead of one of the shareholders of the firm, but then, justice shouldn't be one-sided. And anyway, dealing in puppet hundred dollar notes (equivalent in value to a third of an old copper) is more bother than brains. And a proper adjustment may (please note, I only say may) improve the behavior of the tram conductors. I am sure there would be no complaint from tram-travellers if fares were jacked up to say CRB$2000 to start off with.

T. S. W.

November 1, 1945

Glaring Headlights

To The Editor,

"A Pedestrian" touched on a very important subject in your "What People Are Saying" column last week. It is encouraging to see the steps being taken by the police in controlling traffic on Nanking Road and former Avenue Edward VII, but a lot has still to be done before conditions can be called satisfactory.

As a driver myself, I find my strongest complaint against those burly Americans tearing along the streets at night in jeeps and big trucks. Their headlights are never dimmed, and the glare is a menace to other drivers. The Americans are not the only guilty ones, many of the brand-new limousines seen on the roads these days being no better. Strict measures should be taken against glaring headlights.

It was comforting a few nights ago to see a jeep stopped by an M.P. for exceeding the speed-limit. The guilty driver's excuse, and it was a sound excuse, was that he didn't know the speed-limit was 15 m.p.h. No-one seems to know it. As a matter of fact I didn't know it until then myself. How about a little traffic publicity?

G. BAUMSTEIN

November 5, 1945

U.S. Leadership

To The Editor,

In the article "U.S. Leadership" you have guessed and given utterance to the innermost thoughts of certainly all the people who are longing for a lasting peace. You deserve their gratitude for your resolute statement that "America must actively and energetically assume the role of world leadership on a long-term basis, with the fullest realization of its responsibility, but without the least faintness of heart."

Isolationism favors and encourages the rise of new dictators and in this way can be blamed for the outbreak of new wars. Isolationism means closing your eyes in order not to see the spark which sets afire your neighbor's house, and, if perceiving the threatening danger, not intervening until the flames have seized the whole home.

America—God's mighty, sharp and victorious sword in the fight against evil, —is alone worthy and able to be God's manager of the world at peace, so that all may think, talk, work, thank and praise their Creater with no fear.

ERNEST KISCH, M.D.

November 3, 1945.

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"Give Us This Day....."

SHANGHAI this year faces a hard winter. With a large number of people out of work and with prices hitting an all-time high, this city urgently needs the benevolent aid of a helping hand to pull her through the dark days ahead.

We are not asking for charity or for mere Government hand-outs for Shanghai. Those are not enough. Shanghai needs morale-building. It must have something whereby the unemployed here can regain their self-confidence and self-respect.

Many of the unemployed have had no fixed job throughout the Japanese occupation. They and their families held on to life by a tragic process of gradually tightening their belts, by selling whatever they used to own and by earning a few pitiful dollars through odd jobs.

Others who lost their jobs after V-J Day, because their former places of employment are now closed down are also in miserable shape. During the years of Japanese occupation these people never actually made enough to cope with the sky-rocketting living costs. And today with their jobs gone and with practically no savings, they face indeed a gloomy winter.

For these people—victims of pitiless circumstances over which they had no control—Shanghai must provide work as well as assistance. We appeal therefore, to the City Government of Shanghai and to the authorities in charge of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the China National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for an immediate program of city-wide work-relief assistance.

We feel that a public-sponsored work-relief project is the only way out for the serious unemployment problem in Shanghai.

With the present uncertain economic situation generally prevailing in Shanghai and elsewhere, private commercial and industrial enterprises are not likely to be re-established to such an extent as to absorb a large number of the unemployed. Yet, on the other hand, the unemployed, with their empty stomachs, cannot wait. It is the urgent duty of Shanghai's governmental agencies to create interim jobs for these people so that they can earn a living by doing something useful and, at the same time, maintain, through the tonic of work, their own self-confidence.

Politically, there is no more urgent job in Shanghai today than to look after the unemployed. As a result of the serious economic dislocation in this city, we already have a fertile field for spell-binders to stir up serious social and class discontent. We are of the opinion that if Shanghai continues to ignore the unemployment problems, the situation might easily run out of hand.

The plan we propose for work-relief projects is practical as well as useful. It will not only provide work for the unemployed, but at the same time it will help the city to get started on a number of public works construction projects which will make this city a better municipality.

We propose that the City Government of Shanghai in conjunction with UNRRA and CNRRA lay down plans for the repair of a number of Shanghai roads which badly need repairing. We propose that these organizations formulate a work-relief plan which will make effective the flood-prevention constructions of Shanghai. We propose that projects be worked out which will improve the refuse-disposal system of the city.

These are only the beginning. If the authorities wish to look deeper into the situation and to start on the actual business of city-building in Shanghai, they can put into effect a number of work-relief projects which will benefit Shanghai. All these plans will contribute generally toward the purpose of making Shanghai a cleaner, healthier, better looking and more comfortable city in which to live.

It is our suggestion that UNRRA and CNRRA be called upon to provide the materials needed for the work-relief project. Within a short time, UNRRA boats will be arriving here carrying cement, concrete mixers, steel reinforcements, steel plates and a large variety of other construction materials. We propose that these things—or at least a part of these things—be used for work-relief projects in Shanghai.

The City Government, with the aid of the Central Government if necessary, should provide the funds necessary for the payment of wages to the work-relief employees. The amount needed may be staggering, but we feel the worthwhile purpose for which the money is used would justify the City Government in floating some sort of city bonds.

For technical abilities to administer the projects, we think that the City Government can draw on the available experts of UNRRA and CNRRA. Among the UNRRA-CNRRA personnel in Shanghai are men who have successfully administered work-relief projects on a large scale in the United States. Some city-planners, we understand, are also on their way to China. Work-relief, if done properly, is a highly technical job, and in this China has totally no experience. We feel that this is an excellent opportunity for the Chinese to gain actual administrative and planning experience from the work-relief experts on the UNRRA staff.

We feel, however, that there are two important things to which the authorities must pay particular attention if our proposal is carried into effect: First, the unemployment question here is urgent and whatever is done must be done quickly and must not be allowed to be snarled up in governmental red tape. Second, the projects must be executed in an absolutely business-like and honest manner, without even the slightest suggestion of corruption or of the projects being used as political pork-barrels.

In the proposed work-relief plan, the City Government of Shanghai has an unparalleled opportunity to do something both constructive and humane. We earnestly hope that the Municipal authorities here will not fail to rise to the occasion and take the leadership in doing a worthwhile job.

Anti-Semitism in Shanghai

IT is with increasing concern that we have noted during the past few weeks the appearance in some of our contemporaries of the ugly beginnings of what seems to be anti-Semitism.

While so far nothing much beyond vague accusations, hardly supported by facts, have been made, it is nonetheless disturbing because it is in exactly the same manner that Hitler and his henchmen began the campaign against the Jews in Europe.

At first such charges are shrugged off by most readers, but after a while mere repetition gives credence and that is where the danger lies.

Two particular editorials have come to our attention; one said that many of the so-called Stateless Refugees, in addition to being persons of generally low repute, had collaborated with the Japanese. The impression a casual reader is likely to obtain is that Shanghai's collaborators were Jews. It is hardly necessary to point out that the lists of those collaborating with the Japanese also carry the names of Chinese, Russians, Americans and others.

One paragraph, which does its best to becloud the facts and which, we sincerely hope, is a result only of sloppy thinking, is worth giving special attention.

It says in part:

"....if the refugees will stop selling fake Vitamin B that kills innocent victims, liquors that cause blindness or internal disorders or 'shark skin' material that dissolves at the first wash; if they will stop ringing doorbells in an attempt to drive out tenants by sheer annoyance and doing a hundred and one things of a kindred nature; if, in short, they will expose and expel all the black sheep in their midst, they shall have little to fear from the law....."

This paragraph follows exactly the line laid down by Hitler's "master race" Jew baiters, flinging wild, unsubstantiated charges at random. What comfort it must be to Shanghai's German Nazis to see that the seeds of intolerance have not fallen on infertile ground!

If our memory serves us right, the charges leveled by the editorial followed the publication in local papers of accounts of various persons being made sick by eating and drinking bad food and liquor. Although most restaurants and bars in Hongkew were put out of bounds at the time, many subsequently were given a clean bill of health by the U.S. Army medical authorities.

At about the same time, U.S. authorities put all Chinese and foreign street vendors who sell food "out of bounds" and they have remained so. Does the editorial mention this?

The second editorial, discussing the formation of the Residents' Association of Democratic Germans in Shanghai, says:

".....In order to enhance the standing of the Association and to insure public endorsement of its avowed aims and purposes, it is necessary to deny admission to membership of such refugees as have been aiding and abetting the Japanese." Our criticism at this point again is why single out the Jews? What of the Chinese collaborators who daily walk the streets of Shanghai *unmolested*, or of the unarrested collaborators of other nationalities?

A further paragraph is worth noting:

".....While there is no valid reason for refusing recognition to the Association, it is to be emphasized that, if the refugees are to constitute themselves as a separate community, working for private interests at the expense of the welfare of China, then they will alike forfeit any claim to Chinese goodwill and become *persona non grata* with the Chinese. Not only will the Association die a premature death, but the presence of its members in China will no longer be tolerated."

The reasoning of the writer at this point is most curious. The editorial begins by mentioning the *formation* of the Association, but by the time the third paragraph is reached, it apparently already is assumed that the Association is likely to work against China's best interests. We would suggest that it might be well to wait until the Association is fully organized and functioning before passing judgement. We feel that any German organization that shows even the slightest promise of becoming a nucleus of democracy should at this point be helped and not attacked.

Another thing that impresses itself upon us is that it appears not very charitable of these papers—papers who speak for a nation whose people have been among the worst sufferers from aggression, oppression and discrimination, and which at present is lodging protests with the Government of Siam over mistreatment of its nationals—to be carping about the "menace" of a few odd thousand Jewish refugees in one city in China.

We wish to make it clear that we are not defending those among Shanghai's refugee community who actually did aid the enemy or who now engage in practices harmful to the general welfare. What we are doing is merely pointing out that these two editorials, perhaps unintentionally, are unmistakably anti-Jewish in tone and do not, we feel sure, accomplish what the editors of the publications had in mind; the exposing of those persons among the refugees who have committed and are *committing* acts inimical to the public good.

We know, either personally or by reputation, most of the editors of the two journals involved and we respect them as men of integrity and of professional ability. We certainly do not think that they are starting an anti-Jewish campaign in Shanghai.

And we feel sure that they will be the first to affirm their adherence to enlightened principles of journalism and to decry witch-hunting and rumormongering.

Now that China's press is reviving, after years of suppression by the Japanese, and since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's announcement that the press of China will be free, we feel that it is of the utmost importance that newspapers in China be of sufficient maturity and responsibility to handle their newly-acquired freedom.

JOSEF STALIN

Generalissimo Absent

Generalissimo Josef Stalin was conspicious by his absence at the October Revolution anniversary celebrations in Moscow November 7.

Ever since the outbreak of the war Stalin had made it a rule to appear personally in the Kremlin and to make a speech outlining Russia's policy. This was usually followed by a mammoth military review.

This year, however, he failed to appear. The all-important task of making the annual review of foreign and domestic policies was left to Foreign Minister Viacheslav Molotov. The annual order of the day was signed by Marshal Alexandre Vassilevsky.

All over Russia preparations were made for the important celebrations—the first since Russia's victory. These celebrations centered around Stalin. But he failed to appear.

There was no indication beforehand that Stalin was likely to be absent. Only one hour before the military parade was to begin, when it became generally known that Stalin would fail to appear, Moscovites were keenly disappointed, but no explanation of his absence was available.

Late in October it was reported that Stalin was either seriously ill or dead. This report, however, was promptly denied by the Soviet Embassy in London which said that Stalin was in "excellent health" but that he was "taking a rest."

Vichy Officials In Power Here; Judge's Home Is Ransacked

By ROY ESSOYAN

MORE than a year after the overthrow of the Petain regime in France—with Laval dead and Petain himself serving a life term in jail—the highest consular officials in Shanghai, appointed and promoted by Petain, are still in power.

"Not a single change has been effected among the Vichy-appointed officials of the consular staff here," a high-ranking local French resident revealed last week.

In the three months since peace the local French community—predominantly pro-Allied in sympathy—has been confused by strange events. Two well-informed local lawyers have given me the following reports and pictures:

On August 19—four days after Hirohito's surrender broadcast—15 French consular policemen, armed and uniformed, raided the Kinnear Road residence of French Judge Georges Rivelain-Kaufman. Eight doors were smashed in with axes. Furniture, curios and priceless porcelain were destroyed. When the police left, the house was a shambles, and Rivelain-Kaufman was in hiding in Marble Hall, home of the late Sir Elly Kadoorie.

And yet Rivelain-Kaufman was Supreme French Consular Judge for China until Vichy ousted him in 1941; and with Vichy nothing but a bad memory today, his authority should have been recognized by the local French police.

Authenticated reports from neighbors and the Judge's subtenants paint a strange picture of the police raid. The officer in charge of the raiding party was heard giving the order "to break everything in sight, and if you see the president, shoot him." Onlookers who watched the proceedings from the outside said: "It was a case of pure vandalism." Even a shed full of coal was broken open, and the officer in charge told bystanders to "take away as much as you want."

That same night the homes of several other members of the Association of Former French Municipal and Police Officials were raided. More than 20 men were arrested on August 17.

Detained 19 Days

These men were charged with "inciting Annamite troops and the local French community to rebellion." But, after 19 days' detention, when most of them were released, Judge J. Coppin, consular judge appointed by Vichy to replace Rivelain-Kaufman, admitted that no facts could be brought forward to support these accusations. During the war, incidentally, Judge Coppin was a member of the committee of the Petain "Legion" and wore the Vichy "Francisque" insignia. During his tenure of office in Indo-China, press reports charged that he was responsible for the prosecution of De Gaullists.

When the raiding party broke into Judge Rivelain-Kaufman's home on August 19, they failed to nab two associates of the Judge who had rooms on the ground floor. The two men were on the premises, but hidden, and a four-hour search failed to unearth them. There had been three previous attempts to raid the premises in July, but the Judge had managed to escape each time through a secret passage. A Soviet friend gave him shelter on one occasion.

This time, however, the police party didn't turn back when it found the Judge had flown. While a few proceeded to demolish the furniture, others went upstairs and broke into a room occupied by a Russian. They didn't stop to knock before breaking the door in with an axe. The rooms of two other foreign couples were searched. The Russian upstairs was arrested, but released after two hours. A protest with the French Embassy in Chungking has been filed by the latter, it is understood.

According to a United Press report three weeks ago, Judge Rivelain-Kaufman was head of the French resistance movement in Shanghai during the war. This group was part of the French resistance movement throughout the occupied areas, headed by General Koenig, now military Governor of Paris. It received orders through Chinese underground couriers from Chungking.

Awaiting Invasion

They were ready to come out in the open following the Allied invasion, it was said, and were prepared to seize and destroy 40 ammunition factories and 10 water and power sub-stations in an internal uprising to weaken the Japanese defences of the city.

The Judge's career of persecution dates even further back than July

AFTER THE SEARCH

Photo shows condition of Judge's rooms after the raid. Destruction, not search, was the main aim. Priceless curios and porcelain were smashed. Pictures were taken day after the raid.

ONE OF EIGHT

Eight doors were hacked in like this by French consular police in their search for former Supreme Judge Rivelain-Kaufman.

of this year. In August 1944 he was warned by a broker-friend that "the authorities" were after him. The Judge ridiculed the possibility, but on August 10, 1944 he was warned again. "You are not protected by the French consulate," he was told, "be careful."

That night his house was raided by about 10 Chinese. Three of them were in uniform. He was trussed up and beaten on the nape of the neck while being questioned about his "Chungking connections." Meanwhile some members of the mysterious gang had gone upstairs and ransacked his belongings. A priceless collection of gold watches was taken, and a fortune in gold bars, U.S. dollars and pounds sterling. He was finally untied when he promised to tell them of the whereabouts of two additional gold bars.

After the men had escaped he telephoned the French police and they arrived three hours later. The burglary was reported in the local press and much speculation was aroused by the fact that the men had met with no interference from the law during their leisurely burglary. The mystery was cleared up when a telephone number used by the gang was tracked down by the Judge to 76 Jessfield Road, headquarters of Nanking political police operating under the Japanese authorities.

Today, the Judge and his wife spend most of their time at Marble Hall, enjoying the hospitality of the Kadoorie's and the company of high American and British officials resident there. The rest of the French community is marking time. For the past two months persistent rumors have reported the imminent arrival here of official French Government representatives. So far, except for a flying visit by a special representative two weeks ago, none have arrived. Until they do, the French situation in Shanghai will remain just another paradox in this city of paradoxes.

More 'Tung Oil' Loans Should Be Secured From America

By C. Y. W. MENG

WITH Japan's surrender, half the task is finished. In order to complete the job, the United Nations must establish an orderly world where the causes of war will not exist. One of the fundamentals necessary to the establishment of such a world is economic rehabilitation of war-devastated areas and development of economically backward areas.

In China, which falls into both categories, it is essentially a problem of how to obtain more foreign productive machinery and more foreign investments on reasonable terms. In America, which falls in neither category and which is the nation most likely to bear the brunt of such rehabilitation and development, it is principally a question of how to find a market for surplus property and how to find a profitable outlet for investment.

Throughout the war of resistance the Chinese Government obtained loans from foreign nations amounting to US$997,800,000, of which the Sino-American loans totalled US$747,800,000. The largest of these credits was the American New Credit Loan in 1942 which amounted to US$500,000,000.

First Tung Oil Loan

The first so-called tung oil loan in 1938 broke all precedents in that it was not secured upon the Chinese customs and salt revenues or other national receipts as had been the custom in the past. It was secured on China's exports of tung oil. It also was important because it provided China with an opportunity to develop her exportable agricultural products.

Shortly after the conclusion of the first tung oil loan, China worked out a "five year plan" for the development of five principal agricultural products which are suitable for export. This plan has been in force since the summer of 1940.

Under the plan, which called for an appropriation of CNC$30,000,000 (pre-war figure), special emphasis was paid to the production of tung oil in the southwest, wool in the northwest, tea and silk in the southeast and silk and bristles in Szechuan.

Tung oil production was to be increased in Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi, with a total output of 1,089,000 quintals as the goal. In addition to existing tung tree plantations, which totaled more than 3,190,000 in 1940, the five provinces were to devote an additional 5,070,000 mow to tung forests. Other provinces, including Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsi were also scheduled to expand tung oil production.

Silk Loan Advisable

Under this five year plan, tung oil production has increased despite the ravages of war and it is reasonable to expect greatly increased production in the post-war period. Therefore, many Chinese industrialists and economists feel that a "second tung oil loan" from America should be sought by the Chinese Government.

The five year plan called for increased silk production and aimed at producing 160,000 quintals by 1945. Szechuan was to be the center of this production, with supplementary production in Sikang, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kweichow.

If silk production can be increased to the point that China can take over Japan's former position in the world silk trade, a "silk loan" might be negotiated with America. The proceeds of such a loan, it has been suggested, could be used to finance China's proposed YVA (Yangtze Valley Authority) plan as mapped out by the American dam construction expert, John L. Savage.

Mr. Savage's plan will take 10 years and require a total of US$1,300,000,000 for the construction of the dam, ship docks, hydroelectric power plants and other related installations. Another US$200,000,000 will be needed for the building of essential factories in the immediate neighborhood of the Yangtze River dam.

Chinese economic circles feel confident that the cost of this project could be paid for with silk exports. It is felt that if silk production can be boosted to about 200,000 quintals yearly and sold for US$700.00 per quintal, the annual silk export to America would be worth US$140,000,000. On the strength of such expected silk production, a credit of US$1,400,000,000 could be concluded with America and repaid in 10 years.

There are many reasons why China should conclude additional such loans upon her exports at the earliest possible moment. China by tradition is an agricultural country and probably will have to remain as such for a considerable period. Therefore, in my view, the foremost problem before Chinese economists and economic planners is to multiply the productive capacity and increase the purchasing power of the Chinese farmers who constitute some 80 percent of the population. The development of industry must go together with the development of agriculture.

If foreign loans in the post-war period can all be secured on Chinese agricultural exports, China will be provided with an excellent chance to promote agricultural production and economic revival and development. Such a procedure would at once cause many villages and towns in rural areas to thrive and would greatly increase the purchasing power of the Chinese farmers. Without such a state of affairs, neither industrialization nor promotion of foreign trade is possible.

In the past, loans secured on Chinese Government revenues have been more or less political loans and are not genuine economic assistance in the eyes of modern Chinese intellectuals. The Chinese do not like such political loans. They prefer barter agreements and barter loans based on the principles of exchanging what we have at our disposal for what we need most. China could furnish no better security than the exports of her principal agricultural products for foreign productive machinery and equipment.

Banking System Streamlined For China's Reconstruction

By JOHN AHLERS

AT the beginning of this month, the Central Bank of China inaugurated local interbank clearing of checks and drafts under its own auspices in a single process for both the modern-style and the native Chinese banks. This unification of Shanghai interbank clearing paves the way for the gradual unification of the two systems of Chinese commercial banking.

Prior to the war, there were in Shanghai at least four different groups of banks, each of which featured its own professional organisation and conducted its own clearing. The four groups were but loosely connected with each other, and clearing between the four groups was a matter of mere provisional arrangement.

The first of these banking groups, and the one destined to be the most important one in the future, is made up of the four Chinese central banks. Each of these four, in addition to general central banking tasks, looks after a special field: the Central Bank is the bankers' bank; the Bank of China the foreign-exchange and foreign-trade bank; the Bank of Communications the industrial development bank; and the Farmers' Bank is supposed to finance primarily the countryside.

The second group comprises the modern-style commercial banks. Started in the last fifteen years of the Chinese Empire, these large corporate establishments follow Western banking practice. They concentrate normally upon the secured loan, grant but little personal credit, practice modern accounting, and show tendencies toward nation-wide expansion into all areas and lines of business in China.

The third group is made up of the native banks. A century older, as a group, than the modern-style banks, these native banks are usually mere partnerships, contracted from one Chinese New Year to another, often with unlimited liability of the partners. They specialize in personal credit extension, secured by personal guarantors. This business is concentrated upon one particular region of China only.

The fourth group was made up of the foreign banks: either branch offices of ordinary foreign commercial banks (such as the National City Bank), special overseas banks (such as the British and German banks), or special banking corporations for China only. These foreign banks concentrated upon foreign-exchange, foreign-trade financing, and money market lending.

Each of these four groups had its own framework and clearing. The four central banks were kept together by governmental majority ownership and cleared via the Central Bank. The modern-style banks formed the Shanghai Bankers' Association and cleared via its Joint Reserve Board. The leading native banks belonged to the Native Bankers' Guild which ran its own Clearing-House, the oldest of all Shanghai bank clearings. The leading foreign banks, finally, formed the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association and cleared via the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Old China hands, with business experience going back three or four decades may recall an older set-up in China banking. In the 19th century, Shanghai commercial banking in the foreign-trade field was dominated by the foreign-exchange and the Chinese native banks. Chinese national commercial banking, on the other hand, was in the hands of the so-called Shansi Banks, which since the Taiping Revolution had risen to tremendous importance and, in addition to catering to private business, had become fiscal agents.

The great re-alignment in China banking was ushered in by the Revolution of 1911. The domestic bankruptcy of the Empire, which left the Shansi Banks with vast uncollectable accounts, broke the importance of these banks.

In the place of the Shansi Banks, under the Republic, flourished the modern-style commercial banks. Since 1926, with the reaffirmation of Chinese sovereignty under the Kuomintang national government, the central banks have come into their own, and have gradually established themselves at the summit of the banking world in China.

In 1936, soon after the currency reform of November 1935, the Chinese Government decided in principle upon a reform of central banking to be started from 1938. Each of the central banks was to be assigned quite definite tasks: the Central Bank was to be established as the foremost bank among the four and the modern-style and native commercial banks were to be subordinated to it.

The outbreak in 1937 of the Sino-Japanese War interfered with these projects. The central banking reform was postponed until after the war and the four central banks' direction was unified in the hands of a Joint Administration, the chairmanship of which the Generalissimo assumed himself.

Here in Shanghai, during the War in the Pacific, the Nanking puppets' Central Reserve Bank used a bogus sort of central banking authority to enforce Japanese directions upon Chinese banks while leaving the Japanese banks free to do what they liked, under the auspices of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The war is won, and the Japanese banking system in China is being liquidated together with all other lines of Japanese activity in this country. The Central Reserve Bank is closed and its responsible officials are under arrest. The Central Bank of China has returned to assume central banking control. It has received reserve deposits against the Chinese national currency deposits with all the Chinese commercial banks. It issues directions on lending and financing limitations. It has secured a hold on all the official funds and this month it centralized in its hands all Shanghai Chinese interbank clearing, which from now on is to be effected by means of checks drawn by the various banks against their reserve deposits with the Central Bank.

The unification of Shanghai Chinese bank clearing indicates the future policy of the Central Bank: the state will not distinguish, for purposes of central banking policy, between modern-style and native banks. The central banks will treat the commercial banks alike, all as members of one system, and all as invariably subject to central banking directions.

Foreign banking in China, in the past, has stood apart from Chinese banking. Extra-territoriality preserved the more important foreign banks from submission to Chinese central banking control. The special status of the foreign banks, and the facility they automatically offered to Chinese banks and Chinese customers to transact business regardless of central banking directions, threatened to make the latter largely ineffective, at least here in Shanghai.

Extra-territoriality has now gone, and whatever privileges the foreign banks may still secure under the coming new Banking Regulations, they will have to fit in with the scheme of a unified banking system in China streamlined to meet the tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Immediate Relief Necessary Here

By P. K. WHANG

PEACE took Shanghai—as it did the rest of the world—completely by surprise. With American and Chinese officials openly predicting that the war would not end until the Spring of 1946, and with the people of Shanghai steeling themselves for a second Manila, the sudden cessation of hostilities left the population a little dazed, and wondering whether peace could come so easily after all.

To people in the occupied areas who looked forward to peace as not merely the end of fighting but the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity, developments in the last two months have brought a gnawing whisper of doubt. Liberation and salvation are fine-sounding words but good food and low prices ring more pleasantly to a Shanghailander's ears today.

We have regained our liberty, but we can't do much with it on empty stomachs.

At present we are not at all interested in endless political negotiations too intricate for us to understand. The nation's unity is a vital question, but we haven't the time to think of it when we look at the soaring prices, some of them seven and eight times higher than during the war. Today we have that familiar war-time farce of price control, stressed daily in the newspapers, but unheard of in the shops.

During the past eight years we have prayed for peace. With patience and self-denial we have borne the economic burden in the hope of ultimate relief. At the end of the eighth year we are in a state of complete economic exhaustion.

In looking back on the mood of the war years I find our hopes were much exaggerated. We are told that the new officials now in charge here are unacquainted with the present local situation and any hasty measures may bring temporary relief but no ultimate solution.

We are told that Shanghai has been stripped by the Japanese. Its stocks are depleted and many of its factories have been closed down due to lack of coal and raw materials. Transportation has been paralyzed, and our own shipping tonnage practically wiped out. We have coal in North China, sugar in Taiwan and rice everywhere in Central China, but how can we get them to us?

Thus, we are told to be patient. As far as patience is concerned, we have proved that we are amply supplied with it. Given proof that we are working for our national salvation—in terms of food and low prices, and not in words alone—I think our leaders can depend on us to extend that patience a little while longer. But give us the proof that we are all, every one of us, working with that purpose in mind.

Famed Revolutionary Now In City, Hopes For Democratic Korea

By WOO KYATANG

KIM Koo, venerated leader of Korean revolutionaries, who master-minded the sensational Hongkew Park bombing in 1932, returned to Shanghai this week as the Chairman of the Provisional Government of Korea.

Kim, who looked powerful and vigorous despite his 69 years, was on his way to Korea to establish his government at the invitation of the United States military authorities. Accompanying him were some 30 members of his government, representing five Korean revolutionary parties.

In an interview at his temporary residence on Yu Yuen Road, Kim told me that he considered Shanghai his second home. It was in this city that the Korean revolutionary movement, punctuated by terroristic activities against the Japanese, took form and grew. During his 27-year exile from his homeland, Kim spent a number of years in Shanghai, directing his followers in a fearless campaign to free Korea from the Japanese yoke.

In Kim's party was another Korean revolutionary well known to people here and in the United States, Dr. Kiu Sic Kimm, who is Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Government and head of the Korean National Revolutionary Party. Dr. Kimm, a graduate of Princeton and Roanoke College in Virginia, was also a long-time resident of Shanghai. Both Dr. Kimm and Kim Koo were objects of a ruthless man-hunt on the part of the Japanese gendarmerie, who had put a high price on their heads.

Problems Viewed

Talking through an interpreter, Kim Koo told me that the most difficult question now confronting his Provisional Government is the fact that his country has been sliced into two completely independent military zones, under Russian and American control. This, he said, has brought about a situation wherein the 38th parallel has become the "Great Wall" of Korea, cutting off transportation, as well as the exchange of commodities and ideas, thus making Korean unity difficult.

I asked Kim Koo how the Korean Provisional Government proposed to tackle the problems arising out of the division. In answer to this, he explained that members of his government were returning to their native land as the individual consultants of the American military government and not officially as the government of Korea. In this capacity, he said, each and every member of his group will try to work toward national unity, regardless of party lines. They will seek to establish a Korean Government which is truly representative of the will of the Korean people in regard to both external and internal policies.

The Korean emancipation movement has always been divided to some extent by sectionalism and I asked Kim Koo how he and his associates propose to bring about enough unity to establish a government which will operate smoothly in Korea.

When his government returns to Korea, Kim Koo explained, it will seek to convene a political congress to which all political parties, including those in the northern (Russian-occupied) areas, will be asked to send delegates. These delegates will then elect a constitutional assembly, at which, it is hoped, the Korean Government, will be officially established.

Five Parties

On Kim Koo's Provisional Government today are represented five major Korean political parties. These are: The Korean Independence Party, the largest political group of which Kim Koo is the President, the Korean National Revolutionary Party, under Dr. Kiu Sic Kimm, the New Korean Democratic Party, the Korean National Emancipation League and the Korean Anarchists' League. All of these five parties were first inaugurated in China and for a long time had their headquarters in Shanghai.

ENDS EXILE

Kim Koo

As I talked to him about the future of Korea, I recalled the days immediately after the Hongkew Park bombing when he hid in a number of places and in a number of disguises, trying desperately to dodge the Japanese who were after him. Many of his Chinese friends had seen Kim Koo in the disguise of the rough and tattered clothes of a common Chinese coolie.

Bombing Recalled

The Hongkew Park bombing was the affair which made Kim Koo famous to Shanghailanders, although this was only one of the many "kill-the-Jap" campaigns in which he took the leading part. Previous to this affair, Kim had gone to prison three times and learned all there was to know about Japanese torture chambers. On one of these occasions he was arrested on suspicion of being the "brain" behind the assassination of the famed Prince Ito, Japanese premier, at Harbin.

It was in April 1932, shortly after the first Sino-Japanese war in Shanghai, when Kim Koo first began to formulate plans for a scheme that would again remind the Japanese that the Korean independence movement was still very much alive. April 29 was the Japanese Emperor's birthday and the Shanghai Japanese had planned a big celebration in Hongkew Park to mark their "victory" in Shanghai.

Kim Koo worked on the idea for some time in the greatest secrecy and finally he picked a young Korean factory hand to do the actual work of tossing the bomb. The man chosen was Yun Bong Guil.

Hongkew Park was crowded on April 29. The whole Japanese community in Shanghai had turned out. The grounds were well guarded and a large force of Japanese army and navy units were present to take part in the military review. Yun Bong Guil slipped into the Park, disguised as a Japanese. He was carrying with him a water flask and a Japanese lunch box (*bento-bako*), in which were hidden the bombs which Kim Koo had given him.

Bomb Tossed

In perfect formation, the military and naval units marched past the reviewing stands on which a number of high-ranking Japanese stood. Yun Bong Guil pushed his way nearer to the stand. The band struck up the Japanese national anthem, but the melody was broken abruptly. A deafening explosion shook the stand and turned it into a shambles.

When the final casualty count was taken these were the dead and wounded: Lieut.-Gen. Shirakawa, commander-in-chief of Japanese army units during the Shanghai war, Vice Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, commander-in-chief of the Japanese naval units during the Shanghai war, Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Consul-General Murai, Lieut.-Gen. Uyeda, commanding officer of a Kwantung Army division and Dr. Kawabata, head of the local Japanese residents' association. Shirakawa and Kawabata both died as a result of the injuries. Shigemitsu lost a leg as did Uyeda, while Nomura lost an eye.

Yun Bong Guil was arrested immediately after the bombing. Within a short time the Japanese gendarmerie were starting a city-wide man-hunt for Korean revolutionaries in Shanghai and they wanted especially Kim Koo. Twelve were arrested, but Kim Koo managed to slip away. He hid away in various Frenchtown houses, aided by his Chinese friends and finally left the city. As long as the Japanese were in control here he gave Shanghai the widest possible berth because he knew how badly the Nipponese wanted him.

Kim Koo and his fellow revolutionaries have deep roots in Shanghai. The Korean Provisional Government was first organized in Shanghai in 1919 with Syngman Rhee as its first Chairman. The various political parties also had their headquarters here and a great deal of the Korean underground movement was at one time directed by the organizations here.

When the city fell into Japanese hands, the leaders of the Korean revolutionary movement went to Nanking. Kim Koo was in that city for some time and he followed the Chinese Government to Hankow. From there he and his associates went to Changsha and then Canton and finally to Chungking.

When he returns to Korea he will find his country cut up into two parts. The Russians, north of the 38th parallel, control the industrial sector of the country, where the largest textile mills, hydro-electic plants and mines are located. On the side controlled by the United States forces are some 20 million people and of these nearly 85 per cent are farmers.

One of the most urgent things that Kim Koo and his associates must do when they get back to Korea is to try to find means of feeding, clothing and housing their fellow countrymen.

Then, there is the job of re-educating the Korean youths—those young men and women born and brought up during the Japanese occupation. Furthermore, Kim Koo must also face the under-current of political and social unrest which is the result of wide-spread poverty and uncertainty.

But as I discussed these questions with Kim Koo he was fully confident that Korea would find a way out through the assistance of the United Nations. Having learned to buck adversities during his long years of hard life in exile, Kim Koo felt that, despite overwhelming obstacles, he and his associates could lead their nation to the broad road of democratic and peaceful statehood.

rices Fluctuate Here Due To Rumors And Counter-Rumors

Both the financial and commodity markets opened weak on Monday but firmed up considerably on Wednesday because of persistent reports of military operations in North China. The closing rates on Thursday were slightly lower as shown below:

	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
	CNC$	CNC$
Gold bar	900,000	870,000
US dollar	1600	1520
Wing On Mill	520	500
Wing On Co	400	400
Mayar	400	350
Rice	9000	9500

DURING the week ending November 3, wide fluctuations were witnessed in Shanghai's financial and commodity markets. Quotations increased to new high records during the first three days but dropped much during the last three days. The closing rates on Saturday, however, were still far higher than those of the previous week-end. Among the reported reasons for the increase were (1) the report that gold price in Chungking had increased above CNC$1,000,000, (2) persistent rumors about the revision of the official exchange rate between Chinese legal tender and American bank notes, and (3) the reported clash between the Central Government and Communist troops in North China.

For instance, gold bars increased from CNC$730,000 to CNC$1,100,000 on October 31. They dropped slowly and closed at CNC$800,000 on Saturday, November 3. American bank notes rose from CNC$1,300 to CNC$1,900 on Wednesday, October 31 but dropped to CNC$1,430 on Saturday.

Stocks and shares ruled firm. The closing rates for the leading Chinese and foreign shares on November 3 are listed below:

Wing On Textile	CNC$500
Wing On Co.	400
Mayar Silk	340
Ching Fu	30
Sin Kwang	35
Chung Fang	180
New China Textile	80
Sin Ya Pharmaceutical	15
Ewo Textile	2250
Shanghai Land	1870
Paper Industries	430
Ewo Brewery	480
Wheelock	5350

Commodities also increased in prices, with 20's cotton yarn reaching the new record of CNC$650,000 during the week but closing on Saturday at CNC$460,000. The price of Ruby Queen cigarettes was CNC$1,300,000 as against CNC$80,000 during the days of the surrender of Japan in the middle of August. On November 3, it closed at CNC$1,000,000. Rice, the most important food for the people, increased from CNC$8,000 to CNC$10,000 per picul, but closed by the week-end at CNC$9,000.

Reported reasons for the general decline in quotations during the latter part of the week were numerous but the most important ones may be listed below:

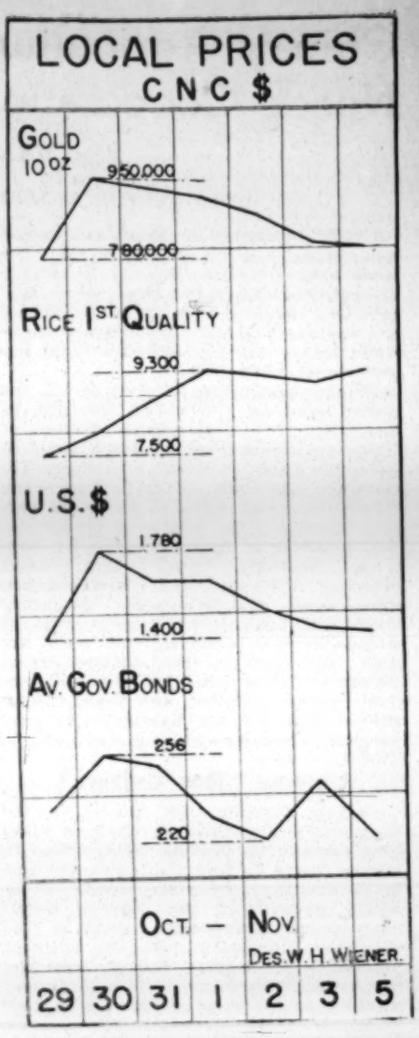
(1) From Chungking a government spokesman declared that there would be no change in Chinese legal tender and the government was not considering introduction of a new currency to be known as the "sun.'

(2) The Government removed all restrictions on remittances between the interior of China and the coasted provinces. For instance, premiums charged for remittances between Chungking and Shanghai was as high as 40 per cent but by the end of the week, they had dropped to 5 or 10 per cent.

(3) Efforts of both the government and Communist leaders to reach an understanding in order to avoid a real civil war were reported.

Aside from these reasons, however, it must be mentioned that a number of measures taken by the local authorities have improved economic conditions in Shanghai in general. First and foremost was the sale of cheap rice at CNC$5,500 per picul as against CNC$9,000 or CNC$ 10,000 in the black market. It was reported that large quantities of rice had been brought here from the nearby rice producing centers by the authorities and the sale of cheap rice would check any further increase of the price of rice in the market. In addition, it was reported that cotton cloth and sugar would also be sold at official prices in the near future. The report that godowns would soon be opened also contributed much to check the firm trend. However, the most important reason for the general decline was probably the profit-taking liquidation on the part of speculators as prices had increased too much already. The present decline can therefore be only considered as a short period of inactivity on the part of the speculators before another general rise in prices. It is incorrect to believe that quotations and prices will go down from now on as none of the fundamental problems responsible for the general situation have been solved. Although the industrial condition in town has been slightly improved, it is far from normal. As to trade, there is little to speak of because of the difficulty of transportation. Only a few ships are now sailing along the Yangtze and the coast while train services along the Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Hankow, Canton-Hankow and the Lunghai railways—the most important railway lines in the country—have not yet been resumed. Minister Yu Fei-hung of the Ministry of Communications, following an inspection tour to North China declared that 1413 kilometers of China's railways have been destroyed by the Communists.

Conversion of CRB notes into CNC by the government banks was started as from November 1. It is hoped that the complete withdrawal of these notes issued by the former Nanking puppet regime by March, 1946 will greatly strengthen the position of the *fapi*, which is essential to the improvement of the country's economic conditions in general.



After the steep advance of quotations for gold bars and United States dollars registered toward the end of October, both rates displayed a downward trend during the period under review. Whether the high points seen in the charts will be surpassed by still higher quotations is difficult to say since obviously the present conditions are still open to all kinds of development.

Rice prices, on the other hand, have not dropped, a fact that will deeply affect the livelihood of the Chinese masses who are still labouring under the after-effects of war and Japanese occupation.

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China's Agricultural Extension Needs Cooperation From Outside

By YANG HSIN-PAO

(From the FAR EASTERN SURVEY, July 4th, 1945)

China is probably the oldest and largest agricultural country in the world. The total area in farms has been roughly estimated at 232,000,000 acres, which support as many as 450,000,000 people. There are approximately 60,000,000 farm households in the country out of a total aggregate of 80,000,000.

Chinese agriculture is, first of all, the source of food for about one-fifth of humanity. The most important crops of China are rice and wheat, which are used as staple foods. Cotton is produced for clothing and other textile purposes, Other crops, amounting to about one percent or more of the total crop production, are, in order of importance, millet, soybeans, kaoliang, barley, corn, sweet potatoes, rapeseed, broad beans, peanuts, green beans, and field peas. Mulberry trees, tea, tobacco, and many types of citrus fruits, vegetables, and nuts are also important in the Chinese rural economy. The principal livestock are oxen, water buffaloes, and hogs. About three-fourths of the livestock are used for draft purposes and only one-fourth is used for meat.

Chinese "Hoe Culture"

Chinese farming still lingers in the stage of "hoe culture" in which it takes four peasants to produce enough food in normal times to feed their own and one extra family. In other words, about eighty percent of the Chinese people must engage in farming in order to feed the whole population. On the basis of production per man-equivalent, according to another estimate, one Chinese farmer working a full year produces only 1400 kilograms, or approximately 3000 pounds, as compared with 20,000 kilograms, or approximately 44,000 pounds, produced by one American farmer. One American farmer is producing 14 times the amount claimed by his fellow worker in China, with far less hardship and risk.

The size of land holdings in rural China has been variously estimated by different authorities. One study indicates that about 16 percent of the Chinese peasants own 30 to 50 mow (one mow equals one-sixth of an acre), 24 percent own 10 to 30 mow, and about 44 percent own one to 10 mow. For the nation as a whole, the average size of a Chinese farm is estimated at about 20 to 30 mow (three to five acres), which not infrequently are scattered in small strips.

The low rate of productivity and the small holdings make Chinese agriculture precarious and uneconomical. The farmers are not producing enough food for China's ever-growing population. It was reported that in the prewar years of 1933-1937 China had an average net import of 50,772,000 bushels of rice and 15,823,000 bushels of wheat. These imports were consumed largely by the ports and cities near the coast.

Handicapped by the insufficiency of food, which is further restricted by transportation difficulties, the Chinese diet is much more bulky, lower in fat, and less digestible than the mixed diet of Westerners. It is a deplorable fact that the Chinese people are suffering from malnutrition.

Government Efforts

Since its establishment in 1927, the Chinese National Government has spared no efforts to promote agricultural production. Promising results have been obtained in food and cotton crop improvements. In 1929, a National Committee of Agricultural Extension Service was organized. Governmental agencies which took special responsibility for different phases of agricultural developments were the National Land Administration, the National Water Conservation Commission, and the Farmers' Bank of China. Among the most recent additions have been the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is the central agency responsible for the planning and administration of the nation's agricultural affairs. Besides its regular administrative machinery operating on the national level, there are three important bureaus for scientific research: the National Agricultural Research Bureau, the National Husbandry Bureau, and the National Forestry Research Bureau.

Reconstruction Outline

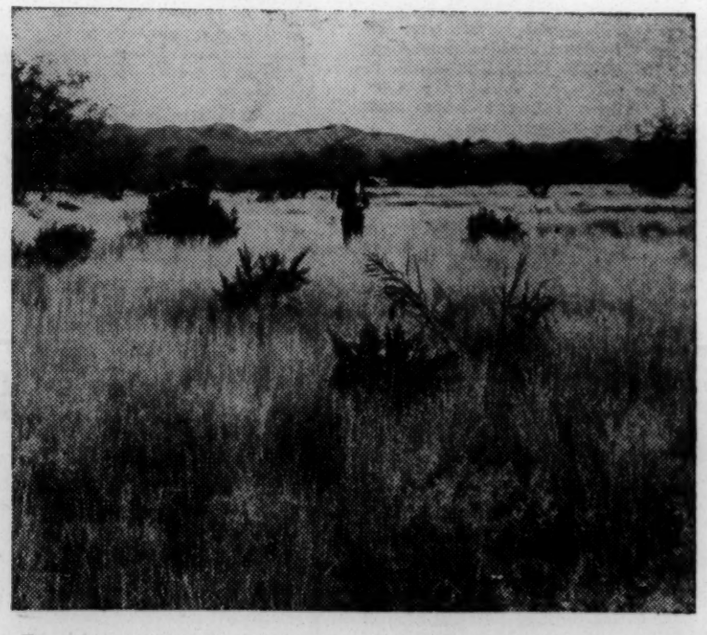
In 1943, the Chinese Agricultural Association drafted a preliminary outline for postwar agricultural reconstruction in China. Amonst other proposals, the draft recommended the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by creating nine Bureaus, one which is a Central Extension Office. The Central Extension Office is to serve as the general headquarters of all agricultural extension activities in the country. Four divisions operate within it. The first deals with rural cooperatives; its official responsibilities will cover such items as agricultural production, processing, marketing, distribution and farm insurance. The second division is to deal with land-use planning and development, farm implements and irrigation. The third takes care of informational activities, while the fourth will have charge of field coordination and assistance. Attached to this last division will be a number of regional offices each of which will maintain a traveling demonstration team. Each demonstration team will be composed of a number of subject-matter specialists who will keep in close contact with different extension offices throughout the country.

Under the Central Extension Office there will be several Provincial Extension Offices. From the Provincial Office the line spreads downward to the District (county) Extension Office, and finally reaches the local cooperating bodies.

The past records, indeed, can hardly impress the reader for, looking across the whole field, one cannot fail to realize the immensity of the job and the meager beginnings represented in the past efforts. The lack of success may be explained in terms of obvious handicaps. In the first place, the low income of the Chinese farmers, the conservatism of the rural communities, and the prevalence of illiteracy prohibited any ambitious schemes of extension work during the initial period. Other obstacles were the lack of facilities of communication and transportation, lack of a mature political body to exercise control and to achieve efficient administration, lack of trained and competent leadership, lack of technological equipment and of the supervision of experts and specialists, separation of planners and administrators from the living realities of the farm people, arrogance and petty snobbishness of a few (fortunately few) so-called modern trained experts and specialists, universal window-dressing of politicians whose ulterior motives overshadow their faith in agriculture and in the rural people themselves, and finally, continuous social unrest and tumult resulting from internal conflicts and external interferences.

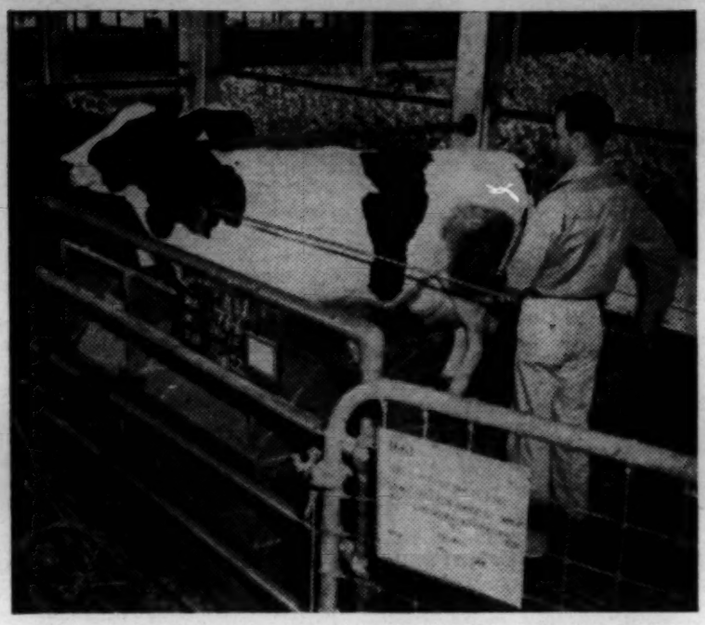
Observing more closely the road through which extension work has just passed, we find that the Chinese have made a few mistakes which need to be corrected. In the first place, many of the private agencies and institutions have been operating with insufficient funds. Many of the pioneering people were motivated by a charitable or missionary purpose....thinking little about the inadequacy of their financial strength.

EROSION CHECKED IN U.S.



Four years after this hopelessly eroded area in Arizona was planted with African love grass, it was capable of feeding 40 times as many cattle as before. This type of grass proved to be most adaptable to this type of soil, and its many advantages promise extensive use in the post-war fight against erosion.

DDT FOR AMERICAN COWS



U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologist uses a power spray to apply a five per cent water suspension of DDT on one of the cows of an experimental dairy herd at a research center in Maryland. The power insecticide frees animals of flies, ticks and lice. DDT was used to wipe out louse-spread typhus among U.S. troops overseas. It might rid the earth eventually of all insect-transmitted diseases.

Serious Purpose

Secondly, among the public or government agencies, the most glaring weakness was a lack of real or serious purpose which spelled failure even before the project was started. Many of the government programs for agriculture were not formulated with any abiding faith in agriculture nor with any genuine interest in serving the rural people. Sometimes these goverpmental measures were proposed only for political advantage.

Another common mistake found among private and public agencies is the tendency to overemphasize imported materials and neglect the use of local products. In a few isolated agricultural experimental farms, not infrequently one would find plots of corn, tomatoes, strawberries, radishes, spinach, and asparagus carefully marked with foreign names and origins and methodically protected by the station masters. Growing in the adjoining fields, however, one saw patch after patch of local beans, mustards, turnips, onions, garlic, peas, and Chinese cabbage, where insects were having a field day.

As a result of all this, another serious blunder was made by a few institutions which foolishly spent a lot of money in buying foreign farming machines, not for practical use but for exhibition only.

Lastly, we have seen a few Chinese students and experts who have been well trained in theories and principles. They were indeed unusual teachers in classrooms and maybe very entertaining in the laboratories, but strange as it may seem some of them would hesitate to go out in the field and soil their hands.

Extension work is based as it should be, on the practical principle of learning by doing. Farmers should be encouraged to learn new ways of doing and by direct participation. To make extension work effective in China, emphasis upon theories and abstract principles must be accompanied by a common-sense approach.

Reconstruction Starts

Rural reconstruction should start at home. The best way to serve the rural people is to meet the interests that are close to their own hearths, fields, and graveyards. It is distressing to find a few returned students who can relate vividly how cotton is raised in Mississippi, corn cultivated in Iowa, wheat harvested by combines in Kansas, but are unable to help the hard-struggling Chinese farmers in their potato patches or in their rice paddies.

"To abide with time, play safe with farmers" is a colloquial expression in China. Farmers in a folk society need to follow the slow yet steady ways of doing things and find it necessary to play safe with their production and cultivation. When six or more persons have to live on a three-and-a-half-acre farm, the possibility of experimenting with new crops and with new ways of cultivation is very slim.

Many agricultural programs in China have been wrecked even before they were started simply because of overstaffing. Many of the previous national attempts to develop Chinese agriculture have been thwarted by forcing the people to fit into an organization instead of fitting the organization to the needs and desires of the people. Such mistakes are all too common and need no specific illustration. The point to be stressed, however, is that all governmental agencies should be created for the people and not vice-versa. Here lies the secret of democratic government. To make extension effective in China, it is imperative that those serving in the overhead structures should not lose sight of the dirt farmer who tilled the land, harvested the crops and created a civilization long before these public agencies came into existence. It is axiomatic that governments may come and governments may go, but the people remain forever. After all it is the people who count. The truth applies to extension work as well as to public administration. Every extension effort should put people first and simplify and consolidate the overhead structure.

Today Chinese agriculture, like Chinese society, is undergoing a series of changes and adjustments which are being demanded by the great majority of the Chinese farmers. To bring about these changes, China needs to establish a solid agricultural foundation beginning from the bottom. It would serve her national interests well if the Chinese Government could help her people to build right from their rural neighbourhoods and communities. No nation can really flourish if her people are chained to poverty, ignorance, and disease and are constantly under the grip of economic exploitation and political abuses. There is no short cut to national regeneration.

How can one make extension effective in China? To be sure there are no ironclad rules. It needs to be reiterated that, taking the United States as an example, extension is based on cooperation, education, and local leadership. As Director M. L. Wilson once put it:

Extension work grew out of the needs of rural people. Its record for 30 years has shown it to be an instrument for good which rests primarily in the hands of rural people. Extension work is not an instrument of pressure groups or an agency for which any political party can claim special interests. Its success goes back to the principles of cooperation, which was basic in its founding.

Extension has never been enforcement, as far as the American system is concerned. It is democratic in and through all its operation.

Play Safe With Farmers

In introducing this system to China, let extension workers beware of trying to do everything too quickly. Play safe with the farmers. Agricultural reformers gain little by stirring up discontent among the peasants unless they are sure of their ground and are able to do something to meet the felt needs of the people. It also does more harm than good to start with grandiose schemes or proposals and force them down the throats of the people. And lastly, let the Chinese extension workers talk little about calories, much less about vitamins, but use the common man's "lingo" to demonstrate the plain value of a square meal with a bowlful or two of the whole grain rice. The bowl with rice is the Chinese consolation! To give the people enough to eat should be the main immediate concern of the Extension Service.

Finally, let this simple truth ever stay with the Chinese leaders, namely, that no one can live exclusively unto himself, so far as modern agriculture is concerned. China cannot attain these objectives entirely by her own efforts. Help from and cooperation with other countries are indispensable.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Fratricidal Conflict Spreads As U. S. Policy Statement Awaited

As Russian troops began their withdrawal from Manchuria and the position of the American Marines in North China became more equivocal, Chungking and Yenan this week continued to marshal their forces for a showdown, all the while assuring the world of their respective desires for a peaceful settlement and charging the other side with unprovoked acts of aggression.

Highlight of the week's accusations and counter-accusations was the Communist charge that American troops had actually participated in the fighting. Although the charge was categorically denied by the White House, Yenan insisted that U.S. troops had aided Kuomintang forces.

On November 5, the Communist New China News Agency declared that American troops, in cooperation with a unit of the Central Government's 94th Army, on October 30 attacked and occupied Haiyang, a few miles northwest of Chinwangtao. The news agency further claimed that on the following day American and Chinese troops, using heavy machine guns, attacked Communist-held Peitaiho and forced Yenan troops to withdraw after suffering heavy losses.

Terming U.S. Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer's statement that American forces in China will not interfere with Chinese internal politics as untrue, Yenan said, "Not only is the American Army helping the Kuomintang with arms and transportation facilities and the training of personnel to conduct an anti-Communist, anti-popular civil war, but it has even directly opened fire on armies and people in liberated areas, attacked North China Eighth Route Liberated Areas, arrested military personnel and disarmed troops."

One of the more interesting items put out by the New China News Agency during the week was a story datelined "Shansi-Charhar-Hopei Liberated Area, October 13," which was published on November 3 and which carried an interview with two "American correspondents" who visited Kalgan. Both were alleged to have commented favorably upon conditions in Communist-held territory. One was quoted as saying, "I was very deeply impressed by the fact that social order is well restored in Kalgan, though the city has only been liberated slightly more than two months, and that government functionaries whom I met are working for the interest of the people."

New Proposals

Chungking, meanwhile, emphatically denied all Communist allegations and, while charging the Communists with not living up to their agreements, offered on November 3 a new set of proposals to the Communists in an effort to stop the spread of the conflict.

The proposals, as announced to the press in Chungking by Information Minister K. C. Wu were:

1—That both sides order their troops to remain in their present positions.

2—That if the Communists will withdraw 10 kilometers from the railways, the government is willing to let railway police, rather than soldiers, guard the railroads.

3—That the government is willing to consult the Communists before using the railroads for troop movements.

4—That the People's Political Council organize a commission to investigate the rights and wrongs of the present conflict.

On the same day, the Chinese Democratic League, third major political group in China, issued an appeal for the convocation, within 10 days, of the proposed Political Consultation Council in an effort to halt the "plunge" toward civil war. The CDL further urged that a fact-finding committee be dispatched to the disputed areas to "see who is right and who is wrong."

U. S. Statement Expected

Although little hope of resolving the present situation was envisaged, qualified observers here felt that a definite American policy as regards the conflict would be announced shortly. General Wedemeyer, who returned to China last Tuesday, flew directly to Peiping where he was met by Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer and Major General Rocky and Brigadier General Worten, both of the Marine Corps.

General Wedemeyer is known to be bringing back plans for the reorganization and training of Central Government armies—plans that have been reported to involve the stationing of some 3000 American troops in China for five years. Reports from Washington during the past month have indicated that there was considerable difference of opinion between the Chinese and American Governments over various aspects of the proposed training program. These differences were supposed to have been mainly over the number of American troops to be used, the length of time required, the acquiring of equipment and the method of paying the salaries of the American soldiers.

Reports from the United States the last few days indicate that American public opinion is forming along two conflicting lines; that although America does not want its troops involved in the present conflict and would like to see them withdrawn from China, it is felt that it is the duty of America and the United Nations to use their good offices and influence to reconcile the Kuomintang and the Communists.

This sentiment was expressed in the New York Herald Tribune in an editorial on November 6 which urged America to alter the "present program of all-out support for the Kuomintang" and to join with Russia and other countries in finding a solution. The editorial declared that it was a fallacy to believe that if the Central Government could hold North China cities, China will be united under the Kuomintang and become a strong democracy, pointing out that the Japanese held the same cities with far more strength than the Kuomintang can muster and still were unable to wipe out the Communists.

In conclusion the editorial stated:

"It seems improbable that Chiang Kai-shek can destroy the Communists unless he has American support over a long period of time. He may believe that such support will be forthcoming, but it is wildly improbable that the American people will participate indefinitely in a Chinese civil war which goes on year after year."

A press dispatch last week reported that a mechanical cocoon reeler his been invented which promises to boost American silk production by allowing Texas labor to compete successfully with Japanese labor costs. The item has added significance since the announcement of the cutting down of large numbers of white mulberry trees in Japan to allow more acreage for food production.

Brushed in hot water to loosen the gum, which the silk worm uses to paste its fibre together, the loose outer end of the filaments is started into the machine which pulls off five to fourteen of the filament at one time. This, it is calculated, does more work than 50 or 60 Japanese laborers who unreel the cocoons by hand.

An ultimate production of about 112,500,000 pounds of silk per year is envisaged for the Texas silk belt.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

FREDA UTLEY, author of "Japan's Feet of Clay," in Chungking on a visit last week, charged that "Russia has begun to play toward China the same role as Japan in the past. Russia is bullying China," Miss Utley continued, "She is taking advantage of the weakness resulting from her long struggle by encroaching upon China's territorial integrity and encouraging and aiding the forces of disunity. She is seeking to prevent China from emerging into a strong and economically developed modern state."

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army Forces, left Peiping for Tsinan and Tsingtao last week to continue his inspection tour of North China.

MR. TAN CHEN, Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan of the Central Government has arrived in the city. It is his first visit here since the end of the war.

DR. CHU CHIA-HUA, Minister of Education now visiting here, gave his first public lecture before 4000 persons last week at the auditorium of the San Min Chu Yi Youth Corps headquarters here. During his visit he inspected the Institute of Natural Science at Zikawei and the Central Research Laboratory.

MR. CHIEN HSUEH-KWANG, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Rome, was received by the Pope in a 15-minute audience at the Vatican last week. The Pope conveyed his thanks to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek for his personal letter and photograph and expressed his admiration for the Generalissimo's accomplishments. The Pope also prayed for the welfare and prosperity of the Chinese people.

G. K. BOLOGOFF, Acting Chairman of the Russian Emigre Committee last week flatly denied reports in the local Russian press alleging the liquidation of his committee. The Russian emigre question "will be settled in higher spheres," he stated. "We have nothing to fear," he said. "We are not a political organization, and act in the interests of local Russian emigres. If the committee is liquidated today, chaos will ensue in the emigre community here." Asked about the attitude of local emigres toward the Soviet Union, he said "The majority are patriots, and if allowed would have gone to the Soviet Union to fight the Germans, even though they do not agree with the principles of the Soviet State."

WANG MENG-CHIN, eldest son of the late Wang Ching-wei, has been arrested for his collaborationist activities. He was appointed Vice-Minister of Industries a month before the Japanese surrender.

SIAO CHIEN-TSING, leader of an organized gang modestly entitled "Shanghai Youth and Juvenile Corps," was arrested last week, and the gang was broken up. The gang conducted large-scale frauds by enlisting local youths (more than 100 have fallen prey) to "conduct outdoor work" in a nearby town. An athletic field, for which large contributions were sought, was one activity of the "corps." Extortion, robberies, seizure of motor-cars and enemy property were also part of the "outdoor work."

EUGENE PICK-HOVENS, alias KOJEVNIKOFF, alias DOCTOR KLIGE, outstanding local collaborator, was arrested by the Chinese authorities last week. Pick arrived in the Far East in 1924 as secret agent of a foreign power. He went over to the Japanese as a secret agent and rose to the position of head of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie here. Given a 17-year jail sentence for paying a professional killer to murder the editor of a Russian-language daily here, he was rescued from prison by the Japanese gendarmerie after Pearl Harbor. During the war he was reported head of gangs of hired informers and killers. Possessing theatrical talent, he took part in plays and social events here during the war.

SHAVEY LEE, "Mayor" of New York's Chinatown, in an interview opined that a string of spaghetti factories in China would be just the thing. "You can do so many more things with spaghetti than rice," he said. Playing around with the idea of going back home to start a labor movement, Shavey dreams of being the Dave Dubinsky of China. Two hundred and fifty pounds of rotundity, Shavey speaks English with an East side flavor, averages 8 to 10 cigars daily, and looks after the troubles of Chinese in New York, from arranging marriages and burials to explaining social security to Chinese cooks, waiters and laundrymen.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

A library will be established in this city "in memory of one of China's greatest friends," the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to an announcement by Mr. Ku Yu-hsiu, Director of the Bureau of Education of the municipal government here.

With the U. S. Army in the Southwest Pacific being paid in pesos, pounds and yen due to the acute shortage of U.S. currency in this area, a shipment of US$14,880,000 has been unloaded in Japan to enable GI's to convert their Japanese money prior to leaving for home. Returning soldiers will be allowed to carry in cash only US$150, because of the popular ship-board pastime of poker and "craps."

Former British employes of the Shanghai Municipal Police recently released from internment camps may be taken on by the Hongkong Government. Applications have already been sent in by 200 ex-policemen, and high British Government officials in China are reported prompting a speedy decision — and a favourable one.

In an effort to minimize industrial and business tie-ups, a new Wage Appraisal Committee held its first meeting this week. Organized by municipal organs and local business leaders, the committee is attempting to devise general wage scales based upon commodity price indices.

More than 15,000 U.S. Army vehicles have been turned over to the Chinese army, it was announced here this week. The vehicles are being transferred under the provisions of U. S. Lend-Lease, and the total number to be transferred tops 19,000. Though Lend-Lease is now inoperative in most categories, it is being extended in this case because of the importance of assisting the Chinese armies in reoccupying lost territories. Most of the vehicles are veterans of long service over the Stilwell Road, but some of them —including 108 two and one-half-ton trucks—are brand new.

The Agence France-Presse, an official French Government news service, commenced operations here this week. A cocktail party celebrating the occasion was given to representatives of the local press and foreign correspondents at the Cercle Sportif Francais on Monday.

Forged C.R.B. puppet notes, which must have cost the forgers practically their face value in paper and printing, have at last been discovered in this city. The printing is even more blurred than on the originals.

Taking 840 Allied nationals home after two and one-half years in internment camps, the S.S. Arawa steamed out of Shanghai late this week. The repatriation vessel will stop at Hongkong, Australia, South Africa and the United Kingdom, arriving in England in time for Christmas. On the passenger list are 50 employes of local utility firms and British concerns.

Plans for a peace-time Navy of 1082 combat ships—slightly smaller than the pre-Pearl Harbor Navy but far more speedy and powerful—are up for the approval of the House of Representatives. No new ships are authorized in the legislation, which splits the fleet into three groups: 297 major combat vessels ready for action, 104 major ships for stand-by on 30 days' notice, and 681 major vessels in a laid-up condition as reserve units manned by caretaker crews.

Work of the UNRRA should be concluded in China by March 31 1947, the House Appropriations Committee suggested last week. The time limit for operations in Europe and the Middle East was set at December 31, 1946.

A reduction in charges on radio telegraph messages between New York and the Chinese cities of Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming and Shanghai to approximately one-third of the pre-war rates was announced last week by the Radio Corporation of America.

The Downtown Bazaar for the Allied Forces had a gala inauguration this week with hundreds of uniformed customers turning up on the first day. Mayor Chien Ta-chun carried out an inspection and attended a tea reception on the premises later on. The Bazaar is run for the benefit of Allied personnel here, and is operated under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Joint Service Committee for Allied Forces and the San Min Chu I Youth Corps Reception Committee.

From Thursday last week, local Japanese nationals over 10 years of age were ordered to wear white arm-bands to distinguish them from the rest of the community. The Japanese Internees Control Committee stated that in addition to wearing these bands Japanese here will have to observe new regulations concerning their actions and movements.

UNRRA has agreed to appropriate £1,000,000 for the transportation of relief foodstuffs to China. The sum is expected to be sufficient to ship 175,000 tons of food to China in six months.

Persistent rumors of a new *sun* currency to replace the Chinese National Currency were scotched by Government Spokesman P. H. Chang last week. "There is absolutely no basis for such rumors," he said. "China's legal tender will continue to be the old *fapi*," one dollar of which at present is worth roughly one-fifteenth of an American cent.

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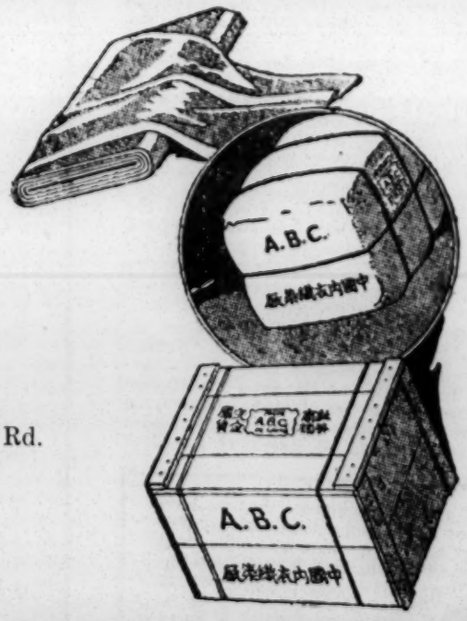

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

C. I. C. Difficulties

I SEE A NEW CHINA by George Hogg, 211 pp. Little, Brown & Co, Boston 1944. US$2.50. Reviewed By D. Y. Lanne.

MR. Hogg's story is an account of his travels on behalf of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (CIC), and a more understanding and sympathetic book has never been written on any popular movement in China. The author's free and easy manner, his utter lack of vulgar bias or prejudice about a people whose ways are unnecessarily dark to so many foreigners, is faithfully mirrored in his unassuming yet forceful narrative style.

The book is frankly intended to be "publicity" for an undertaking in whose objectives Mr. Hogg, the writer of the present review, and every other sensible person in China firmly and sincerely believe. These objectives, in the first place, are the growth of a very large number of relatively small cooperative factories, operated for the benefit of their members and not for that of banks, landlords, and usurers. The secondary and ultimate aim is thus to create the missing link in China's political economy: a strong liberal middle and working class, wealthy and educated enough to be capable of independant political thinking and to evolve from among its ranks political leaders and movements that will be the docile slaves and camp followers of no party or military clique.

The absence of such a class, inclined by its very nature to be democratic, is the curse of many of the smaller countries: in the Balkans, South America, Japan, and elsewhere; countries where the resulting absence of political thought and working programs engenders unending strings of empty revolutions, distinguished from each other only by the different colours of the shirts worn by the so-called revolutionaries.

It is obvious that aims such as these must be viewed with suspicion by the powerful reactionary element in China, a group led by men to whom thought,—any thought—is invariably a "dangerous thought." This attitude runs as a strong undercurrent in the collective mind of many Elder Statesmen in East Asia, be they Samurai or Mandarins. Hogg does not conceal the tremendous difficulties this group has caused the co-ops, but his rather personal and naive way of presentation minimizes its importance. In his light, the reader sees such political complications merely as anecdotal stage-trappings surrounding some central incident as e.g. Rewi Alley's resignation (p. 196 ff)*. As a matter of fact, the distrust and essential hostility felt towards the movement by certain Government leaders is by far the most important single factor limiting its spread, and jeopardizing its ultimate success. The Government obtained complete control over the movement, I believe, in 1939. Since then, the much advertised "wild fire" growth has given way to a slow strangulation process. Whether or not the organization will finally be snuffed out, depends very much on a clear realization by financial backers of the CIC here and in America of what is going on and what is at stake. If the issue be clear and fairly joined, pressure by public opinion might yet resurrect and sustain in China this ally of democracy which is in sore danger of extinction. Hogg's book is persuasive rather than critical and combative. He gives us much charming episode but quotes little objective data and no statistics whatever. Honestly enough, he admits "Often I felt despairingly that I was too near the forest to get a good angle on its trees." He definitely was. However, in the phase of development during which his book was written, his approach was perhaps the most helpful one. Now that the war against the external aggressor is won, it is high time that, among other campaigns equally pressing, someone should conduct a searching inquiry into the activities, past and present, of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and should write about them a fact-facing, hard, and unloving book; yet write it as a man who wishes them every success.

*) technical advisor to, and main motive force of, the CIC.

China's Education

TELL THE PEOPLE by Pearl S. Buck, New York, The John Day Company, 1945, 84 pp. US$1.50. Reviewed by Homer P. Rainey in the Saturday Review of Literature.

PEARL Buck has become one of America's best interpreters of modern China. Her extensive knowledge of China and her enthusiasm for things Chinese have given her a wide audience of American readers. In her most recent work she gives an enthusiastic account of the origin and development of a mass education movement in China during the last twenty-five years. This movement was led by a group of young intellectuals of China—the leading spirit of which was James Yen. The current volume is based largely upon a series of personal conversations with Yen, the founder of the movement.

Fundamentally, the idea back of this movement is a rather simple one. It is the same idea that was developed first in England and then in America in the early part of the nineteenth century by Lancaster and came to be known as the Lancastrian System. In the absence of an adequate supply of trained teachers, the best and most advanced pupils are used to teach the others. It is a method that is particularly useful in such countries as China and Mexico where the standards of education are low and where the need is great.

This book is an interesting and highly readable account of how Yen became interested in the problems of his people, and of the methods that he used in getting this movement started in China. One of the first and most difficult problems that had to be overcome before the movement could succeed in China was the simplification of the Chinese language. This language is one of the most complex and difficult in the world. The masses of the people simply couldn't master five thousand separate charcters. Yen worked out this simplification while he was in France during World War I. He reduced the language to one thousand basic characters for the words most commonly used. Once this problem had been solved he was faced with another. They had nothing to read. Reading material had to be prepared and supplied in large quantities. The publication of a newspaper went a long way toward meeting this need.

Miss Buck argues forcefully that this plan offers great hope as a means of educating millions of people in a hurry and it must be done in a hurry if we are to have world reconstruction. "There is no time to wait for the long processes of education as we know it," she says. "Education must proceed through reconstruction. The people must learn while they do. While they go to school, they must rebuild." The writer is in hearty agreement with this point of view. Education is the basic factor in the improvement of a people's well-being, and since three-fourths of the peoples of the world are illiterate there is a staggering job of education to be done. It must be done in the quickest and most economical ways that can be found. In this movement which has already demostrated its effectiveness on a wide scale in China can be seen a genuine hope for its extensive use in many other areas of the world.

Bubble Burst

JAPANESE MILITARISM: ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE—by John M. Maki, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1945. 258 pp. US$3.00. Reviewed by Carol Bache in the Far Eastern Review.

Ideas are more difficult to destroy than men, and Mr. Maki points out that after the Japanese army and navy have surrendered and the Emperor, with his surviving generals and admirals, have been taken into custody, our victory is far from being complete. For Japanese militarism is not the fighting forces, their commanders nor a handful of corrupt politicians. They are merely its visible manifestations. Japanese militarism is a way of life, a habit of thought which has been deeply ingrained in the people through centuries of historical development.

To prove his thesis the author unrolls the long *makimono* of Japanese history—a pictorial scroll which tells a continuous story — beginning with the earliest historical records. He takes us through the Taikwa reform in the seventh century; the collapse of the court of aristocracy; the rise of the warrior clans in the twelfth, and the political chaos resulting from their struggle for power during the next 400 years until the country was united in the 17th century under the powerful Tokugawa clan. After its defeat, two hundred years later, we are on more familiar ground, and the last chapters of the book deal with the strife between the civil government of Japan and the militarists of our own time.

Mr. Maki shows us that the civil wars which wrecked the country for so many centuries were not revolutions; nor were they fought to effect any change in the lot of the Japanese people; invariably taking place at the apex of Japanese society, they were merely struggles for dominance between two factions.

When the *makimono* is unrolled to its final scene and the story viewed in perspective, we find, among other important items, that Mr. Maki has exploded the well-established myth of Japanese loyalty which, like that of their fanaticism and inscrutability, was "invented in Japan" for foreign consumption. His story proves that treachery has played a major part in Japanese history, that betrayal of their sovereigns, their allies, their friends was the normal political behavior. True, the Japanese code was formed without the formative pressure of outside opinion, but Japan had been associated with the other powers for 50 years when she made her sneak attack on Port Arthur and another 30 years before she repeated the tactics at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Maki reminds us that the emphasis laid on mass suicides at Saipan obscures the significant fact that well over 15,000 Japanese voluntarily came into our lines during and after the fighting, as they did later in even greater numbers at Iwojima. Could it be that the famed inscrutability is a normal defensive measure of a severely repressed people who assume a protective mask of blankness to cover the fact that they are not equipped to deal with new situations?

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The Sine Laboratory Co., Ltd.

京　滬　線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

Effective from November 15, 1945

44	24	2	22	42	74	4	車次 TRAIN NO.	73	41	43	23	1	21	3
4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	上海 SHANGHAI	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.83	崑山 QUINSAN	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42	10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38		8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54	15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	蘇州 SOOCHOW	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50		7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	無錫 WUSIH	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.18	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00			7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	常州 CHANGCHOW		6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13				6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	丹陽 TANYANG			5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24				4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	鎮江 CHINKIANG			3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.12				3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	南京 NANKING			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ord. Exp.		II Class Ord. Exp.		III Class Ord. Exp.	
SHANGHAI 上海							
QUINSAN 崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
SOOCHOW 蘇州	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH 無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGCHOW 常州	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG 丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG 鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING 南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬　杭　線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

Effective from November 15, 1945

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Exp.	2,3 Class	2,3,4 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Exp.	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40		13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	松江 SUNGKIANG	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50		12.07	18.11	21.02
9.80	11.04	18.28	嘉興 KASHING	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40		10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	峽石 HASHA	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21		9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	長安 CHANGAN	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14		8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	杭州 HANGCHOW	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ord. Exp.		II Class Ord. Exp.		III Class Ord. Exp.	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING 嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA 峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN 長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會

CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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